1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 are as under:—

Year	Target	Achievement
1985-86 . .	3440	4328
1986-87 . .	3016	3208
1987-88 . .	3163	3163 (anticipated

(c) The Sixth Five Year Plan document envisages that all the villages with population over 1500 and 50 per cent of the villages with population between 1000—1500 are to be connected by all-weather roads by 1990 under the MNP and 50 per cent of this taget was to be achieved by the end of Sixth Plan. A cluster of villages approach is to be adopted in the case of hill, tribal, desert and coastal areas where the population is sparse. Considering the difficult terrains of these areas however, the norms during the Seventh Plan have been revised as under:—

(i) *Hill Areas*:

(a) 100 per cent linkage during 10 years' time-frame to villages with population over 500.

(b) 50 per cent linkage during 10 years' time-frame to villages with population between 200 to 500.

(ii) *Tribal Coastal and Desert Areas*:

(a) 100 per cent linkage during 10 years' time-frame to villages with population over 1000.

(b) 50 per cent linkage during 10 years' time frame to villages with population between 500—1000.

Acquisition of Surplus Land on the Enforcement of Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976

1736. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total hectares of excess land which was anticipated to become available after enforcement of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 and the total hectares of surplus land actually acquired, to-date, stating the reasons for the shortfall, if any; and

(b) what percentage of the total acquired land was vested with the State Governments and the Union Territories for housing purposes and what is the percentage of land actually used by the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations, stating the non-utilisation of the land in full?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) According to the information received from various State Governments etc. vacant land to the extent of 1075.274 hectares has been declared as surplus under the Act. Out of this 22.232 hectares of excess vacant land has been acquired and vested with the State Governments/Union Territories so far. The reasons for the shortfall are mainly due to the various exemptions provided under the Act and the court litigations.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Study on alcoholism and drug addiction

1737. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently made any study about the problem of alcoholism and drug addiction in the urban and rural areas in the country;

(b) if so by what percentage alcoholism and drug addiction has risen in the urban and rural areas, within the last three years (till date) particularly among the youth; and

(c) what according to the review, if any, made by Government are the deficiencies in the various measures taken so far and in the role of the various social organisations in checking the growing alcoholism and drug addiction and what steps are being contemplated by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Although studies conducted on a small sample of students in selected cities do not indicate a rise in alcoholism and drug addiction, the large amount of seizures as also the spread of this menace to all sections of society indicates that the problem requires to be dealt with very seriously.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

An Empowered Committee on Drug Abuse has been established in January 1987 with Secretary (Welfare) as Chairman and representative of other concerned departments like Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Department of Education, Department of Youth Affairs and Sports to review and monitor the drug abuse situation from time to time in respect of the Union Territory of Delhi and to take effective measures to eradicate drug addiction and drug abuse. The Central Committee on Prohibition and Drug Abuse has been constituted as an advisory body under the chairmanship of the Welfare Minister. The Committee includes representatives from different parts of the country and voluntary organisations active in these spheres.

2. Financial assistance has been given to voluntary organisations for establishment of 25 counselling and guidance centres, 5 de-addiction centres and for holding 70 de-addiction camps for drug dependent persons. Financial assistance has also been extended to voluntary organisations for undertaking awareness building programmes to promote the cause of prohibition. In the last two years, 50 training courses for governmental and non-governmental functionaries were organised by the National Institute of Social Defence. Publicity measures through voluntary organisations as well as through official media are also being taken up on regular basis.

Drug addicts in tribal areas

1738. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently made any study about the tribal areas in the country which are affected by drug menace; and

(b) if so, what is the outcome thereof and the measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government to check the spread of drug addiction in the tribal areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b) So far the problem had been surveyed in certain categories of individuals in selected cities and big towns. However, State Governments were requested to assess the situation in their respective States and assistance has been offered for conducting surveys and carrying out awareness building and motivation programme as also for providing de-addiction and counselling facilities wherever necessary through voluntary organi-